suproached the populace assembled on each side of the channel and attacked the bears, to prevent the crews isading, the commander, who was in one of the boats, perceiving the impossibility of landing, ordered the boats to return to the ship. The crew fired a volley, and killed two mes, wounting others. On his return on board the Cyclopa, Captain Pullen wrote to the on board the Cyclopa, Captain Pullen wrote to the Kaimakan, asking news of the consuls, and offering his services to put down the mob. The Governor replied that the force that he had at Jeddah was not sufficient fo sliow him to take the offensive, that he had dispatched a courier that very evening, and that he heped Namik Pasha would speedily arrive. He also informed Captain Pullen of the safety of Mdlle. Eventalled and myself. On the morrow Captain Pullen wrote to me, begging me to indicate the messas of saving us. He did not think be could attempt a isnding. I begged him to await the Pasha's arrival.

On the lith the Governor ordered the bodels of the victims to be intered, and great was the astonishment of the Arabs at not finding me among the dead. A body of them waited on the Cadi to inform him I was alive, that it was I who had killed the two Mussulmans whose bodies were found in the Consulate. Sentence of death was pronounced against me, and every true believer was called upon to disclose my hiding-place, that I might be put to death. For some days crowds assembled in front of the Artillery Hospital, asking whether I had found refuge there; but they were misled by the statement that I had found shelter to board the English frighte the very evening of the massacts.

We remained thus five days in suspense, when, on the night of the lifth, the Pasha arrived from Mecca with a detachment of chasseurs, and Namik Pasha took up his quarters at a barrack outside the town. On the first morning the Governor General sent his sortin-law to make inquiries after me, and asked me to visit him. I complied. Namik Pasha promised me to do everything in his power to inflict upon the assazins the chastleement which they deserved, and told me to was to proceed and reader a statement of the facts to the Government of the Emperor. On leaving Jiddab I wrote in that sense to Namik Pasha.

Before I arrived at the Governor-General's, Captain Pullen had written to him to demand that the Christians who had escaped the massacre should be given up to him. Namik Pasha requested an interview. Capt. Politse proceeded to the paisec, where I was also present. After the interview Mademoiselle Eveillard, her servant, and myself, embarked on board the boats of the frigate, such the Christians who had escaped the massacre on board a native boat, under the command of the Captain of the Port. We remained thus five days in suspense, when, on

of the frigate, and the Christians who had eacaped the massacre on board a native boat, under the command of the Captain of the Port.

Capt. Pullen wrote the same day to the Governor-General, demanding that the boats of the Cyclops should be allowed to come to the landing-stairs with armed crews, that the flags of France and England should be saluted by the artillery of the forts, that the flags should then be carried through the streets under an armed escort from the frigate, and that a procession should then go to the cemetery to read the burial service and pay military honors to the victims. The ceremony took place the following day.

Such are, M. le Ministre, the facts of this horrible Grama, in which a furious population was enabled, while the authorities remained passive spectators, to give vent to excesses of the most ocious fanaticism. In concluding this report, I must ask your Excallency's permission to recommend to the notice of the Emperer's Government the two faithful servants, Metentet and Achmet, who, at the risk of their lives, gave proof of so much courageous devotion.

gave proof of so much courageous devotion.

INDIA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of The London Times. CALCUTTA, June 20, 1858. The fall of Gwalior is still the topic of the week. You have doubtless received some particulars from Bombay, but I commence, for the sake of chearness, at the beginning. Sir Hugh Rose, it will be remembered after the battle of Gurowlee, attacked Calpor from the Jianel side. He had been directed to send one brigges to the other, or Gwalior side, but the rapid dight of the enemy, or some other cause, rendered in move impossible. The Sepoys, therefore, intimidated by the result of the battle, and seeing the road left open, fied without a struggle. Two thousand of them took the direction of Oude, crossed the Ganges, and escaped sayely into that province. The remainder, about 6,000, though hotly pursued by Colonel Robertson, culmstrained the British, and on or about the 30th May reached Morar, the Gwalior cantonment. Tantia Topes, their leader, however, was not with them. He had gone on before, and concealed himself in the hazarer of Gwalior, where, with the consummate that of a tailor intriguer, he organized a plot for the depobazar of Gwaller, where, with the consummate tact of a tative intriguer, he organized a plot for the deposition of Scindiah. The Maharajan himself, at the first news of the enemy's approach, sent off an express, urging, for the twentieth time, the advance of some Europeans. Even a wing, he said, would be of vital importance. There was barely time for a reply from Agra, and Scindian maroned out on the 24 or June with the own force. He had two regiments of intantry, 1000 hiregular exvalry, some guns, and his percent beautiful was the regular one adopted by the batives—a civision on the right, a division on the left, and the Maharajah himself, with the taird, in the center, a little backward from the other two. The enemy thus advanced up a lace, as it were, right in the teeth of the batteries and under a cross-fire. The enemy estire on confidently, nowever: the right divithe tech of the batteries and under a cross-life. The enemy came on confidently, nowever, the right division gave way, and, wheeling round, joined the insargents; this left, in some confusion, followed their example, and the guins were carried without a short. There sensited only the center, composed principally of the body-guard. The point of hence with these men is the defence of tesir Sovereign. Schidash showed to tigne of qualing, and his guard had only to die finiting, and they did it. In three furious to die fighting, and they did it. In three furious to dis fighting, and they did it. In three turbus charges they almost regained the day, and it was not until one clear half of their number had been slain that the remainder accompanied Scindian from the field. He fiel first to Gwalior, then to Dholpore, and then to Agra, where he arrived on the 3d, with an accort of British Irregular Horse. The rebas, thus reinforced, marched on to Gwalior. The town was at reinforced, marched on to Gwallor. The town was at once occupied, the fort aurendered without a stroke, and the few troops in garrison accepted Fantia Fopee as their ruler. Next day the army, now 12 000 arroar, proclaimed Nama Sahib Maharejah of Gwallor, and escaped themselves six months pay. One quarter of Gwalior was plundered, but Ram Rso, a disgraced efficial, but appointed Prime Minister, prohibited all efficial, but appointed Prime Minister, prehibited all outrages on pain of death, and actually succeeded in stopping them. The treasury, said to contain five minions, and really pethaps containing two millions, was plundered, and a heavy assessment placed upon the barkers. Detachments were posted to waten the British to held the Lasakur, or seationary camp, and to eccupy the fort. The latter is a half-mined place at the top of an isolated reck, surrounded by a flat plateau. The rock is easy of ascent, and at this season, though there are several tanks, the supply of water must be very seasury. The rebels, however. water must be very scanty. The rebels, however, have now once more gues and treasure, and they may make a stard. I do not think they will. They cannot descend the rock in the tace of a strong body of cavalry, and the Sepoys Lever put themselves in a position from which there is no escape.

As soon as these events were known to the Commander in Chief, Sir H. Rose's two brigades were created to accurace. The 3d Europeans, a battery of horse artificity, and 300 Meade's Horse, were also directed to leave Agra and join the advancing force.

rected to leave Agra and join the advancing force. Sir Hugh Rose was sick, and Col. Napier was ordered St Hugh Rose was size, and con. Aspire was ordered to commissed the army of Gwallor. Str Hugh Rose, however, who had three suestrokes at Koonen, recovered, and has by this time joined the army. They were to reach Gwallor by the 12th, but this has not been accomplished, the latest telegram mentioning only that Sindian, with a few Mahratta levies, and lotted the British troops. Some of the Sepoys are said to be thying toward Kotah, and others back into said to be flying toward kotan, and others back into Bundelcune; but you will receive all these reports with some caution. Our ensures are always re-ported to be cecimated till we arrive and find them in awains. The fall of Gwallor has created a profound sensa-tion here, as it dicating the thorough antagonism of all the military classer. Every one supposed that Sin-dish could at least keep his meditactive—that th

the military classer. Every one supposed that Sindish could at least keep his men tractive—that the time has passed for any further revolts. If they were too loyal to us, they might be to their own sovereign. The first approach of the Nena or his agents dissipated the delication, and for the first time in the rebellion, a native Prince has been driven from his throne merely for sympathing with the British cause. The Nenhas to beaus, to skill, no special love from the people, but he is the most formitable enomy we have. He is the one man the dissifieded one absolutely times. Wheever size may make a treaty, he can obtain no terms. There is an impassable barrier between him and the British and small Stidats, who distruct their own brothers are ready to rely on the Nena. For the own brothers are ready to rely on the Nenn. For the test, the inovenient on Gwalior, annoying as it may be, simply craws off the Sepoys from the great centers

The capture of the fort has, it is said, given ner courage to the acoundreds awarming in the neighbor-ing provinces. The roads near Agra are officially pro-claimed ursale. Gangs of marsuners are again up in Enawah and Mynpoorie, and from Fullehghur to Alla-labad every station is liable to attack. In Ouds the condition of affairs is most disastrous. In the North the Moulvie stull hole Bareitob. Feroze Shahi shang-ing Rund the capital, Beni Mahoo is ravaging the South-East, while F 2 rabad and Khyrabad are still in Dessessing of insurant armis. The great chiefs of possession of insurgent armies. The great objects of attack are the Zemindars who have come in under the preclamation. They are killed wherever they can be found, and we are powerless to protect them. For-

tunstely, the Kursoorthalls Rejain the Sikh was, with the Rejain of Potteesia, helped us before Delhi, has received a great of coefficated lands in Ouds. He has gone to take them with 4 000 followers, and will place himself absolutely at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. His men can march in the hot weather, and as fast as Sepoya, while ours are useless after 10 o'clock, and so hampered with baggage that they do not march 10 miles a day.

All over the North-West the troops are being housed, and operations cease until the flerce heat has a little abated. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. As if to try the endurance of Englishmen to the utmost, the season has been such as has not been known since 1833. Those who know Bengal will uncerstand it when I say that on the 15th inat, one clergyman in Calcutta buried 48 Englishmen, chiefly adious. In one ship the captain, chief mate, and 26 men, had all apopiery at once. Nine men from Fort William were buried one morning from the same cause. Her Majesty's 19th, at Barrackpore, who are nearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have 200 men until for duty from innearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have 200 men unfit for duty from im-mence boils. Colenel Stratton of her Majesty's 77th. just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Dum-dum, eight miles, with their stocks on. An hour after he and his instructor in rifle practice were both dead of apoplery. All over the country paragraph after paragraph announces the deaths of so many men at such a place from apoplery. Fortunately the rains are setting in, and in a month it will be comparatively

Next to the affair at Gwalior, the publication of the dispatch rebuking the Orde proclamation creates the most excitement. The popular hatred of the Governor-General has in no degree diminished. In spite, however, of this, the publication of the dispatch is unequivocally condemned.

The Calcutta Englishman has the following observations of the proclaman opposition of affairs in India:

The Calcutta Englishman has the following observations on the general condition of affairs in fadia:

"We therefore cannot hesitate any lenger to impress non the attention of our readers at home our present poeition, which will be best understood when we state that while the British hold every fortress and place of importance throughout the disaffected provinces, the country itself may be said to be in possession of the rebels. Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Barelly, Shejehanpore, Caipee, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad are protected by European troops, but our authority scarcely extends beyond the reach of our guas, and the intervening districts are overrun by rebels and budmashes, who move about as they please, marking their course by plunder and destruction of property. budmashes, who move about as they please, marking their course by plunder and destruction of property, and setting at dehance every attempt to restere order and thanquility. Indigo factories, public and private bungalows, and railway depots have been burned, and we are thankful that there deeds have not been accompanied by the murder of Europeans, though doubtless, not fir want of inclination on the part of the rebels, but want of opportunities. If will be seen that our troops have again been ergaged on several occasions with the enemy, and although in each instance perfectly successful, yet the majority of the rebels have as usual managed to escape. This, however, can hardly be wordered at, for in the absence of adequate cavely and with the dreadful heat of the season, pursuit of the fugitives would have been useless, and in all probability only added to the frightful mortality of our brave men who fall daily victims to the sun. We are not over stating the fact by mentioning We are not over-stating the fact by mentioning that sun stroke and heat apoplexy are regularly deci-mating the several corps orgaged in the suppression of the rebellice—an apprehension which we have fre-quently expressed and which unbappily is fully real-

CHINA.

We have received advices from the Peiho by the We have received advices from the Paiho by the United States ateamer Mississippi to May 22.

At the expiration of the period (April 30) granted to the Chinese authorities to appoint a Commissioner to treat with the Embassadors, no such officer with fall powers having presented himself, a further extension of time was accorded. Tan, the Viceroy of Pecheles, then appeared but, in the opinion of the Embassadors, he was not duly accredited, and they accordingly requested him to refer to Pekin for fuller powers, which he declined to do. This interval lasted till about the 20th ult. when the Embassadors, finding that there was no inclination to treat, intimated

inding that there was no inclination to treat, inflinated that they should take other measures to insure compliance with their demands. This was responded to on the part of the Viceroy, that the foreign steamers had been long enough in the river, and if they did not move away they would be fired on. Thus there was no alternative but to commence hostilities. The Ad-

move away they would be first on. I had there was no alternative but to commence hostilities. The Admirals were then called upon to reduce the forts.

In a dispatch from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to bis Excellency Sir John Bowring he informs him that the gunboats of the force attacked the forts and captured them with small loss. The position was a strong one, the various forth mounting 198 guns, and being landed by the presence of a large body of troops. backed by the presence of a large body of troops. We learn the number of casualties among the force amounted to about 88 killed and wounded, the greater number, however, among the French, arising from number, however, among the French, arising from explosions. The forces were to avance up the river to Tien-tsin on May 22, to enable the Embassacers to endeavor to reopen negotiations nester the arrival. The success that attended the attack on the forts

The succers that attended the attack on the forts and the determination evinced to proceed toward the capital may be the means of changing the obstinate attacke of the Court of Pekin; but, should the contrary prove the case, the existing difficulties may thus not be settled for an indefinite period.

It is doubtful if any material advance can be made with the small force at present available in the North, more particularly when the obstacles to the navigation of the river have to be considered, and the approace of the unhealthy season. July and August.

The Russian and American Ministers were received courteously by the Chinese authorities. They con-

courteously by the Chinese authorities. They continue as neutrals, and accompany the ailied forces in their progress. Later their intervention may be of ervice, but their advice hitherto to the Chinese has een of no avail.

A letter from the President of the United States was

received by Tan, the High Commissioner, with due ceremony; and he promised that it should be for-warded to Pekin, and an answer returned to it. warded to Pekin, and an answer returned to it.

There appears to be a question as to the power of
Commissioner Fan to treat. The Russian and Americen Ministers were apparently satisfied on this point,
but the British and French Ministers declined entering on negotiations until credentials on either side had been exchanged. This, the Commissioner said, was contrary to custom, and when the powers presented by Keying on a former occasion were shown him he stated them to be a forgery.

ated them to be a forgery.

We arxiously look for the next advices from the Since receipt of the advices from the Peino, a panic

almost suspended. dition against an encampment of " Braves," An expedition against an encampment of Braves, tear the White Cloud Mourtains, a short distance from Canton, took place a few days back. Nothing resulted from it, for when the place of the encampment resulted from it, for when the place of the encampment resulted the "Braves" had lett. We regret to say that Dr. Turnbull, R. N., who accompanied the expedition, was captured, and his head and hands were out off.

From Shangbae we have advices to the 31st ult. Not with stancing the remonstrances from her Majas-ty's Consul, the Chinese authorities persist in collect-ing an extra duty on imports levied on the zatives. There was a report received in Shanghae that Ningpo was taken by a'et of insurgents. Her Majasty's steamer Surprise was at that port.

Surprise was at that port.

From The Hong Kong Register, June 1.

We are innested to an officer of the United States frigate Mississippi for the following interesting account of the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peino.

The United States steam frigate Mississippi reached this on Sunday evening, the 30th uit, having left the Gulf of Pecheice on the afternoon of the 23d. She Guit of Preneice on the Siternoon of the Vid. She brings news of the commencement of hostilities. As negotistions had, as was to be expected, totally failed. Late Eigin placed the affairs in the Admiral's hands, and he proceeded with his usual promptitude to bring them to an issue:

"The mouth of the Peiho is defended by forts on

them to an item:

"The mouth of the Peiho is defended by forts on each bank, about a mile and a haif from the upper edge of the bar, which averages from a half to turse-quarters of a mile in width. Beyond this and about four miles and a half distant lay the larger ships. On the evening of the 19th all preparations were made for the attack by the gun-boats and ships lying inside the bar. At 7 a. m. Capt. Hall, of the Calcutta, pulled in and desired the forts to surrender, telling them if the flags were hauled down by 9 a. m. the forts would be taken possession of possesinily; if the flags were not hauled down, firing would commence and the forts be captured by force. Nine o'clock came, but with no isign of eutrender, and another hour was given them. The two admirals were on board the gun-boat Slaney, with the English and French pennants divige. The Cermorant, which was the leating ship of the attack, had been lying close up to forts on the right bank of the river, and the people of the forts had been observed training their guns on her. At 10 a. m. the flag of battle was hotsted by all the gunbeats and steamers along the line, with the excaption of the Commorant, which ran up the French flag almost at the same moment running her auchor up to be been as it getting under weigh. On her deck meet at the same moment running her anchor up to her bows, and getting under weigh. On her deck were only to be seen three solitary individuals—the Captain, Sammarez, the master comming the ship and the steersman, the men lying down at their quarters, the gradually edged over toward the forts on the right bank, running past them in beautiful style, fired upon as she passed each fort without returning a gan. During her passage she got hulled ten times; but, owbuilty her passage she got builed fea times. but, owing to closing so much on the forts, their shot for the most part passag over her without doing damage. After passing them she ran over to the left shore, and, tunning into the mud with her broadside to the forts on that side, commenced the action. She was for-

lowed by two French gurboats and the Nimrod, which latter vessel came to the assistance of her comrade. The different gurboats took up their etailors, and as they fell into them opened fire with precision. After about an hour's camenading to which the Chinese reply was quick but ineffective, the Slarey, with the Admiras on board, ran straight up through the fleet, towing the attacking contains under Sir F. Nicholson of the Plane, and One-sum towire another party under Cant. Hall. Operating towing another party under Capt. Hall.
The French supplied an attacking party for the forts on the right back. The boats puesed off, and the men were scone above. Then followed the usual scene—the Chinese boiled, and the French attack being made the Connece boiled, and the French attack being made very quick, a mine was spring which caused them considerable loss. The forts on the left bank were taken by the British without much loss, although mines were also exploded on their advance, by the bursting of one of which the carpenter of the Calcutte bursting of one of which the carpenter of the Calcutts and two reamen were killed. In about an hour and forty minutes we were in possession of all the forts at the mouth of the river. The Admiral then proceeded on board the Cormorant, while Admiral de Genouilly went on board one of his gunboats. At this time a mass of flames from a number of fire-rafts was observed drifting round a point of land higher up; by some mismanagement the rafts were allowed to go too. some mismanagement the rafts were allowed to go too far over to the right bank, and those the leading rafts speedily grounded, while the others were helped into a position by the boats of they fleet. Had they taken a position by the boats of they need. First diey taken the right direction, the Cormorant would have had a narrow squeak, as she was rather tight in the mud. Sir Michael, leaving the Cormorant, returned to the Slaney, but Admiral de Conoully continued on board his gunboat. The Slaney and Cormorant, with other gunboats, steamed up to attack a large fort, mounting 31 gurs, situate round the bend of the river, while the Nimrod was left to direct her first at the fort over the Nimrod was left to direct her fire at the fors over the spit of ground. In a short time this fell into our hands, and in about two hours and a half from the commercement of the attack the action had ceased by

commercement of the strack the action had ceased by
the capture of all the forts.

"We are happy to say the loss on our side was very
slight, only one efficer, the master of the Opossum,
being severely wounded by a shot in the side and
thigh. We have no exact or reliable particulars of
the loss on the British side, but do not hear that it exceeds 25 killed and wounded. Our allies, we are sorry ceeds 25 killed and wounded. Our alies, we are sorry to say, owing to the explosion of a mine, suffered more severely—15 men, it is said, being killed and 40 men wounded; some of the latter dreadfully burnt and torn by the explosion. Among the killed are four leutenants. One, the first of the Fusee, was cut in two by a shot; another had his cap knocked off by a shot, on which he exclaimed, 'I am lucky to-day,' but immediately fell down dead, without the mark of any wound on his person.

"The Chinese stock to their gues manfully, and there were the usual acts of self sacrifice. One blue-

"The Chirese stack to their gans manuary and there were the usual acts of self-sacrifice. One blue-butten mandarin was found by the French in the fort which trey had captured, dead beside a gun, having out his throat; and in the assault on the highest fort of 31 guns, a mandarin jumped out and charged the party single handed. The officers did all they could to pre-ceed him being killed, but one of the men on the flanks, year him being killed, but one of the men on the flanks at some distance, shot him through the neck and killed him, to the regret of those near, who admired his brave action. About 98 guas were captured, 68 of his bave action. About 98 guns were captured, 68 of which were brass or composition metal. Some were eight irch guns, but we believe they had none of the usual appliances of eights. The less of the Chinese is supposed to have been very heavy, as the firing was very accurate, the shells bursting with great precision in the embrasures. The Chinese fixed grape, and even attempted shells, but, as their fuse was only a piece of common slow match, the shell generally burst close to the gun.

"Next day, the 21st, a mandarian went off to the Russian Embrasador, who has been acting in conjunction with Mr. Reed, as a mediator between the parties. Court Pontiatine went with him to the French admiral, but it, was some time before they could persuade him to go and see Sir Michael. Eventually he did so, and asked for three days' truce. Sir Michael told him he could not give him an hour a

Eventually he did so, and asked for three days' truce. Sir Michael told him he could not give him an hour a truce, as they had given plenty of time, and that he certainly should at once proceed to Truntain with all his force. The unfortunate mancarin went away considerably creat-failer. We understand the admiral intends to do much the same as at Carton, securing the river at different points by archoring a steamer. The river to Truntain is of sufficient depth for the largest ships now over the bar, but above Tientisin to Pekin, a distance of 80 miles, the water is said to be very shallow, beats drawing more than five feet not being able to acceed.

arcend. "The Admiral did intend to send down the Fury "The Admiral did intend to send down the Fury with his dispatches, but as the Mississippi was compelled to go to Horg Kong, a passass was most pointely offered to Commander Heamish, who goes house on his promotion for the Canton affair, carrying the Admiral's dispatches. Lord Guilford, who had also received his promotion for Canton, also came down in her to take command of the Hornet—we understand. It is said that it was Lord Eigin's intention to puen on at cree to Pekin, and only in that city negotiate, for the effective carrying out of which idea he has sent cown for reenfercements. Where they are to come from is by no means clear, looking to the rafety of the Colony and the Canton garricor. Her Majaty's 59th are under orders, and perhaps the 77th Bengal Native Lafantry, or the other native corps here, might be spared; but it is hard to say what the Summer may produce of sickness in the Canton garricor, and few if the foreign inhabitants here will doubt that although we get everything we tere will doubt that although we get everything we here will doubt that although we get everything we design at Pokin, we have still a good deal of fighting to do at Canton and its neighborhood. At present we are, 'not to put too mild a point on it,' besieged in Canton, and beyond our lines do not hold a foot o' ground; so much so that even Honan is not included in the lines, and the people who lives there do so at their own risk, in the hope that the Chinese owners of the properties rented by foregrees will give the latter due warring, which, after all, may be found a very rotten reed to lean upon."

In the lines, and the people who lives there do so at their own risk, in the hope that the Chinese owners of the properties rented by foregrees will give the latter due warring, which, after all, may be found a very rotten reed to lean upon."

In the lines, and the people who lives there do so at the lines, and the people who lives there do so at the lines, and the people who lives there do so at the lines, and the people who lives there do so at the lines, and the people who lives there do so at the lines, and the people who lives there do so at the lines, and the people who lives the solution to mocephelize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion to mocephelize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion to mocephelize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion to mocephize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion to mocephize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion to mocephize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion to mocephize her society. All went on, however, without special manifestations of the young lady, and no less societion. Shout and the society of the society of

"This is the city said to be about 37 miles direct oversuid on the month of the Peiho, but at least 65 miles by water."

CITY ITEMS.

JOHN DEER, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, died at his son's residence on Staten Island on Sunday morning. His death was the result of the fracture of a limb, received some time since. A brief review of his life presents the following facts:

Judge Duer was advanced in years, probably 72.
Described from an old English family, he has kept untamished their reputation for probity and honor. His father was Col. Wm Duer; his mother, Lady Catherine, a daughter of Lord Stirling, one of a noble English house. William Alexander Duer, a brother of the Ivide, was formerly President of Columbia College. the Judge. was formerly President of Columbia Col-lege, and died recently in New-Jersey. Judge Duer early determined to adopt the profession of the law, early determined to adopt the protession of the law, and commenced practice nearly lifty years ago in the town of Goshon, Orange County, in this State. Judge Duer, while a resident of Goshon, was in partinership with Beverly Robinson, Esq., who was interward a well-known lawyer in this city, and but recently decased. Removing his residence to New-York, after a rojourn in other sections of the State, Judge Duer was, in the year 1849, elected an Associate Justice of the Superior Court. After the death of Judge Oakley he became Chief Justice, and held that position at the time of the accident the results of which prevented him from taking his seat upon the Bench for several months. Judge Duer was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and sat, as a Lay Delegale, in the Diocesan Convention held in this City just before the memorable trial of Bishop Onderdeuk. His name also came prominently before the public during the visit of Governor Kossuth to this country. At the banquet given by the Bar of the City, in honor of the illustrious exile, Judge Duer felt called upon to utter a public expression of his disapprobation of the settiments with which Governor Kossuth was regarded, and made a Judge Duer felt called upon to utter a public expression of his disapprobation of the sentiments with which Governor Kossuth was regarded, and made a speech which contained some severe reflections. This circumstance created a strong feeling at the tune, and his course was the subject of severe animadversion. Judge Duer was selected as the orator on the octation of the obsequice of Judge Kent, to give expression to the high exteem entertained by the Beach and Bar for that distinguished jurist. In this effort, he made an admirable success. On other occasions, he has also appeared before the public concerned in various subjects, and unhesitatingly expressing his own views as he conceived to be right. In his personal relations, Judge Duer was a poisshed gentleman and an attached friend. His course while upon the and an attached friend. His course while upon the Beach added largely to the enviable fame he had aiready acquired as a member of the Bar. The Judge leaves a large family. His eldest son, William, formerly held a diplomatic station in South

The decease of Judge Dunn was announced in the various Courts on Monday morning. Suitable re narks were made, and the Courts adjourned to Tuesday

The Superior Court adjourned to Thursday. At a meeting of the judges and members of the bar, convened yesterday, it was

vened yesterdsy, it was

Besolved. That a meeting of members of the bar be convered
at the General Term room of the Superior Court on Wednesday,
the lath day of August, 1836, at 12 o'clock m., to express their
entes of the loss use be not, the bar and the public, have existend
by the centh of Chief Justice Door. Also,
Resolved. That Mesart, Greene C. Bennam, Senjamin F. Butler, Daniel Loud, James T. Brady and E. W. Shughton, be aptenined a Committee to make suitable Venuezonant for said
meeting. CHARLES P. DALY, Sec'y.

The funeral of deceased will take place at Trinity Church on Wedneslay, at 2 o'clock p. m.

MOUNT VERNOR LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE Union.-The efforts of the Association toward accomplishing their object are being heartily responded to throughout the State. Messre, Walls, Butterfield & Co. of the American Express Company have generously effered the free use of their express throughout the State for the conveyance of books, circulars and the transmission of money. For all these favors the ladies of the Association desire to express their thanks and trust that their labors will produce results alike creditable to the patriotism and liberality of the State of New-York.

THE LATE KIDNAPPING AFFAIR. - The name of the colored boy who was attempted to be kidnapped, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is Iscac Moore, and he resides at No. 231 Second street. The boy went yesterday before Capt. Squires of the Eleventh Precinct, and stated that early on Wednesday moreing last, while passing through Houston street, he was accosted by a tall, good-looking man, who forcibly sained and took him on board of the schooner Ann Ellis, lying at the foot of Third street, East River, where he was corfined four days in the hold, with a gag over his mouth to prevent him from making an outcry. On Sunday morning he was released, and sent by one of the hands on deck to get a tumbler of water for the captain. Embracing the opportunity to escape, he umped to another vessel lying near, thence on a canal-boat, and finally succeeded in reaching the shore. Capt. Squires, upon hearing the story, dispatched an officer to investigate the matter, but the vessel in queetion had bauled out into the stream, and has since gone to sea. The Ellis is a Virginia versel, and has probably sailed for some port in that State. The boy is a full-blooded African, very black, but bright and intelligent, being able to read and write with finency. The matter is under investigation.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLACK MAIL MRS. Dawson -A day or two ago, Cornelius Linn (brother to Dat) called upon Mrs. Dawson (wife of "King Peter, new rusticating on the Island) and represented that he was one of the keepers on Blackwell's Island. Lrn at once proceeded to business, and said that for the sum of \$25 he could arrange things so that her hus band could work in the shade, and not be exposed to the sun s rays, as at present. Mrs. Dawson, who has the welfare or her "liege lord" at heart, took the matter under serious consideration. In the mean time, Officer Rochett of the Fourth Precinct came up, and she advised with him on the subject of paying the money. On hearing the story, the officer very naturelly concluded that it was an attempt at extortion, and arrested the man, who, on being taken to the Station-House, was recognized as Linn. The fellow was subsequently discharged from custody, not having succeeded in his designs. Linn never was a keeper on

NOT SATISFIED .- John H. Tobitt, Chairman, and Theodore E. Isancks, Secretary, are anxious to inform the public that they spent the last Sabbath on an ex-cursion to Newport and back, riding by steamer all the way, and through Plum Gut into the bargain, for \$3, which is less than a cent a mile; and that they expected to have on the boat a grand concert of operatio and classical music, but did not get it. They are so indig-nant that they are resolved to "extort whatever reme-'dy either law or public opinion will give us." Well, we have no objection; but it strikes us that people who go on a grand carouse on Sunday may reasonably expect to return dissatisfied with themselves and everytody else.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER NEAR MANHAS-SET, L. L.-One of our reporters yesterday visited Great Neck and Manhasset, L. I., and gathered a few additional facts relative to the late attempt to murder a young man named Horace Leek (noticed in Tit) THIRLY of yesterday), while on his way home one night last week, after making a call upon a young we man of his acquaintance. Leek has a mother and one or two sisters living in Bushwick, and other near relatives in Manhasset Valley, within a short distance of the spot where the murderous attack was made upon him, but for some time past he has been engaged the employ of Mr. Clinton Morrill, farmer near Manhearet. Some time last Fall he met Miss Lake, whose parents reside at Little Neck, at the house of a relalive of hers on Great Neck, and became deeply ensmored of her. She is about twenty years of age and of preposessing appearance. Since then he has embraced every opportunity that he could find to be in her company.

At the same time, two or three other young men

company with Horace Lack. A rival suitor from New York was also there, partly to have a good time as best he might, but especially to enjoy the society of the Isdy in question. The New-Yorker, to his surprise and chagrin, soon discovered that she preferred the attentions of another to his own. Presently an a terestion ensued between the rival suitors on the spot, and, although nothing serious occurred at the time, young Leek was given to understand what he might expect the first time a favorable opportunity should present itself. Nothing further was seen of the unsuccessful stitor afterward, but it has since been ascertained that he was in the neighborhood a day or two before the commission of the attack upon Leek.

On the night of the assault, it was very dark, and Leek had not proceeded more than half a mile from the aboue of his lady-love, when he was seized in a lone some part of the road where it passed through a ewamp, by a man, who struck him a severe blow on the face; the same hand immediately drawing forth and raising a large knife or dagger. Lock ob served the brightness of the polished blade, warded off the blow as best he could; and doubtless thus succeeded in averting fatal effects. The weapon cut a hole two inches long through the cost, vest and shirt, and is theted a slight flesh would on the left side near the region of the heart. The knocking of the handle of the knife or dagger upward, it is supposed, caused the blade to fall almost perpendicularly, and thereby pre-

vented it from entering the body of the victim The assailant then made another attempt to plunge the wespon into the body of Leck, who dodged the blow, knocked the fellow down, and was endeavoring to wrest the weapon from his hands, when another as sailant approached behind and struck him on the back of the head with a club, knocking him senseless to the ground, where he remained in that state for some time, when he recovered his consciousness and succeeded it reaching the house where he had spent the evening; but he was so exhausted that he fell prostrate near the deer before it could be opened for him. He has since been delirious most of the time, and subject to speams of such a vicient character that two men are unable t

The newdlingness of Leek to charge his New York rival with the commission of the murderous attack upen him seems to give a certain mystery to the affair in the minds of some persons; while others intimate that the rival suitors had a sort of hand-to-hand figut with wespons, a great deal nearer the domicil of the fair one than the parties are willing to admit.

Thus far, teither the Coroner nor the "village squire has taken any official action in the matter, although the case certainly seems to demand it-inas much as the chances of Leek's recovery are slight.

SUDDES DEATH IN PRISON OF AN UNENOWS MAN .-On Sunday meeting, an unknown man was found laying on the sidewalk in West Forty sixth street by Officer Stewart of the Twenty-second Ward Police, who, supporing bim to be intoxicated, conveyed bim before Aid. Stair, seting magistrate of the 8-cond District Poice Court, who committed him to Jefferson Market Prison. Shortly after admission, decreased was taken with convelsions, and died in about half an hour. Corceer Gambio beid an inquest on the body. A postmetter examination was made by Dr. Wellje, and it

was shown that the cause of his death was intemperauce. Deceased was about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches high, black best and slightly gray; had on a black cloth jacket, gray mixed woolen undershirt. black silk neck handkerchief, black cloth pants, low quartered shoes, and blue cotton socks. He gave his name to the officer as James Dougherty.

ARREST OF TWO UNITED STATES COIN COUNTER-FEITERS. - Some time ago Sorgeant Wemyss and officer Barney of the Fourteenth Police Precinct, received information that certain parties within that district were engaged in manufacturing bugus coin, and immedistely set about ascertaining their whereabouts. Succars crowned their efforts, and yesterday morning they took in custody a man named Antonio Modica alias Farritage, and a woman named Conduta Nunari, the former residing in the tenement house No. 189 Mott street, and the latter in a house of similar description sijoining. So sudden was the descent that the parties had no time to rid themselves of the bogus, and otherwise destroy the evidences of their crime. Upon searching the premises the officers found counterfeit quarters and fifty cent pieces to the amount of about \$65 in an unfinished state, together with a large quantity of molds, dies, press, with all the necessary implements for manufacturing the "bogus," When the officers first entered the apartments and accused the parties of counterfeiting, they protested their innocence in the most solemn manner, and asked the police to satisfy themselves by search. All the closets and trunks, bureaus and drawers were searched, but without avail. The accused manifested good spirits at the result; but upon the officers examining the floor, and opening a number of little trap doors here and there, they seemed in great trepidation, but continued derying all knowledge of the matter. The articles above mentioned, together with small pots of acids, were all found in little receptacles beneath the floor.

On the way to the Station-House the woman dropped a bogus quarter in the street, and the jingle of the metal being heard by the officers, they commenced looking for it. The woman, in tolerably good English, denied dropping anything, and the search was about being given up when it was discovered that she had meanwhile had her foot on the bogus coin. At the Pelice Station the woman attempted, in a clandestine manner, to get rid of \$10 worth of finished twenty-five cent pieces, by giving them to the man, who, in tura, threw them out of the window. The movement was, however, observed by the officer on duty, and the package was recovered. The woman was asked why she threw away the money, but she professed hersel unable to speak English, although, before being brought to the Station-House, she could talk well enough to be understood.

About \$20 more of the bogus coin was found upon her person, and several dollars in three, five and ten cent pieces, good money, which it is supposed she had received in exchange for the base coin. During the day the woman has been in the habit of going out in company with the man, and purchasing here and there about the city trifling articles, and offering in payment therefor a counterfest quarter or half dollar, and receiv ing good money in exchange. In many of these in-stances the officers have entered the store after the departure of the man and woman, and called upon the proprietors to mark the piece offered for future identification. Regularly at 10 o'clock every night the man and weman would meet in the street, and proceed to a saloon in Centre-Market place, a resert for Sicilians, Its isns, French and other foreigners. Both have been repeatedly seen in company with the witness in the Cancemi case who testified to giving Cancemi the pennies that were found upon his person at the time of his arrest for the murder of Policeman Anderson.

The officers also ascertained that Antonio had care fully galvanized a quantity of bogus quarters in order to send them to some place about the country as samples, so that he might find a market elsewhere than in this city for the result of his nefatious labor. Yester day afternoon the prisoners were conveyed before United States Commissioner Newton, who committed them to prison for examination. Another man named Antonio Menaldi, who had been zeen frequently in company with Modica, alias Farritano, and Nonari, and upon whose person were found two spurious quarters, was also arrested and locked up on suspici being engaged in the business. The officers have also in custody a lac, 16 or 18 years of age, who at different times was with Modica, alias Farritano, while he was ergoged in manufacturing the bogus. The boy says that the accused has threatened to kill him if he revealed anything about the matter.

city, were in a one-horse wegon driving down Jackson avenue at Hastings, when the belly-band of the harress broke, thus throwing the shafes over the horse's nend and frightening him so seriously that he started at full speed down the hill, and ran with great violence against a tree, throwing the ladies out, breaking the neck of one, fracturing the skull of the second, and breaking an arm and otherwise seriously injuring a third. Mrs. Dean and Miss Lyle were instantly killed, while Mrs. Lyle was very setiously, perhaps fatally inured. The bodies of the two ladies were brought to this city on Sunday, for interment.

BOAT CAPSIZED-A LADY DROWNED -- A Mrs. Curry, and her daughter, attempted to cross the Hud-son River from Buttermilk Falls, on Saturday, in a row boat; when about half way neross, the boat was ound to leak, and while bailing the water out it caprized, throwing both the ladies into the water. Miss Curry instantly sank and was drowned. Mrs. Curry lung to the boat, and was rescued. The body of the infortunate young lady has not yet been recovered.

Two Pickrockers Annested -At a late hour on Sunday aftertoon Mr. Wm. Carroll, of No. 136 West Twentieth street, while about leaving a steamboat that has just landed at the foot of Twenty-second street, N. R., felt some one take hold of his watch-guard, and at the same moment felt his watch, valued at \$100, slip out of his pocket. Springing forward and pushing back the crowd he seized two fellows, who had only a micute or two before been standing by his side, and gave them into the custody of Officer Cummings of the Sixteenth Precinct. Soon after this occurrence Mrs. Carroll discovered that her pocket had been picked of a porte-monnaic containing \$3 or \$4. The prisoners gave their names as Thomas Johnson and on Saurders, and upon being searched at the Police Station the porte mounaie of Mrs. Carroll was found in their possession. Yesterday morning the accured were conveyed before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison for trial in default of \$1 000 bail. The warch was not recovered.

Connection -In The Trine se of Saturday there was an item among the City Items relative to the seduction of a young Irish girl by a man named Thomas Fairel, who was said to be in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration, and which requires correction. Farrel, we learn, is not in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration, but is a boatman around Castle Garden, although he may have told her what she stated in her affidavit. The paragraph would lead any person to suppose that she was a recently arrived surigrent, which is not the case, as she states that she ase lived in this country since she was three years of age, and is now some eighteen years of age.

Science by Jumping out of a Window.—John Nicock, an Englishman, 40 years of age, committed an order on Micocay morning, witle laboring under an artack of delirium tremens, by jumping out of a third-actly window at the salors' bearing bases, No. 16 Cherry elect, where he was stopping. German Hills had an inquest upon the body, and the Jury readered a vertical of "Suinde while temporarry deringed."

Suinde while temporarry deringed.

Suinde while temporarry deringed.

Irish woman, 26 years of age, who committed sained by jumping tate the dock foot of Forty fifth street, while temperarily deranged from excessive drink. Verdict accordingly.

BOAT RACING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I was a passenger from the Ocean House to this city this corning on the seamer Rights of Licht, the Aligner From coming at the same time. There were from two to the hundred ossiences on each beat. It was exident, as soon as the first highlands, that there was a root, which was circlinated until we arrived at the city. Although the captain tool me had not on all the steam the law allowed the beat, yet apparently such boat did all that it possibly could to pass the other. There was great exclument on both brait.

I merely mention this that those who may have occasion to travel on tages boats may have all necessary information before starting.

Respectably yours.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

No. 171 Breadway. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

[Advertisement.] CYRUS W. FIELD.

IMPERIAL PROTOGRAPH of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition of BRADY's GALLERY, No. 336 Breadway, over Thompson's Select

THE JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE astonished & large and fashionable audience at Pardy's National Theater last evening. They are truly wonderful, and must be seen to be ap-preciated. Go To shour.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by Gro. Sauxures, A. D. 1216 — This, the genoine article, has never been equaled for producing the account possible edge to a case. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufactures, J. & Sauxures, Store No. 7 Autor House.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. -No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this either as respects beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. Sixona & Co.

No. 458 Broadway, New York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Aug 6 -Before Judge

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERN—Aug 6—Before Judge PIERERPOST.

William F. Young set William M. Crittenden and William S. Duebam impleaded with William Pickee.

This is an action to recover possession of personal property. The defendant, Crittenden, was carrying on the manufacture of wines, cordials, Ac., at 55 Prince street, and Dunham was his distiller. It was claimed by Young toat he owned all the goods and fixtured in the factory by a bill of sale from defendant, Pickee, who, as Crittenden avers, never had any title whatever to them. Young swore to the goods; thay were his, and that he was worth \$1,000 over and above all this debts, liabilities, &c. Andren Van Bakelswore he was worth the same amount as Young, thus securing ine Sheriff in taking the goods.

all bis debts, liabilities, &c. Andren Van Bakelswork he was worth the same amount as Young, thus securing the Sheriff in taking the goods.

It appears that Van Bakel was known only to Dunham and Crittenden as William Pickee, defendant, and had made affiderits, and swore to them as William Pickee—being, to all appearances, one and the same person. Consequently, on the 28th of June last, the Sheriff broke into the factory of Crittenden, and carried away nearly all the property and fixtures, causing great less and damage to Crittenden.

Crittenden and Dunham applied for a return of the goods to Crittenden, and gave the necessary bond, and justified, and the bond was approved by Justice Woodruff. Pickee also applied for a return of them to him, and gave a bond, and justified unknown to Crittenden then applied to the Sheriff for the goods, when he was informed that he same Judge disablewed the bond, &c.

Crittenden then applied to the Sheriff for the goods, when he was informed that he then held them under so execution in favor of Adrien Van Bakel against William Pickee, on a confessed judgment in this suit, and having, as Young alleged, parted with all his interest to him previously thereto, and Adrien Van Bakel being Yourg's only surety.

Theodore Geberten Mesean is the Attorsey for

to him previously therete, and Adrien Van Bakel being Young's only strety.

Theodore Geberten Mesean is the Attorney for Young, and also Adrien Van Bakel. Van Bakel failing to indomnify the Sheriff in the execution, the goods, or what remained of them, were delivered to Critterden on the 5th day of August inst.

On the 21st of July, 1888, upon the application of C. F. Wetmore, attorney for Dunham & Critterden, Justice Bosworth granted an order for the plai tiff to show cause why the summons and complaint should not be dismissed, on the ground that Mesean was not an attorney authorized to practice as such, the order was returnable on the 24th July last, and a Mr. House appeared for Mesean and read an affinavit, stating that one Stanislaus Giberton was admitted to practice on the 24th June, 1854, and that he (Mesean) was the person then admitted—to wit, Stanislaus Giberton—and that he had assumed the aame of Mesean, to be known to his French clients as of the family in France who owned the Mesean estate.

The motion to dismiss was denied, with leave to recew.

This morning the motion came up to dismiss, on the This moraing the motion came up to dismiss, on the ground that Messean was not an attorney, and that Young had not presented the action in his own name. It was proved that Messean was not admitted to chiveship until the 25th of October, 1855, more than a year after Giberton was admitted; that he was not an attorney, and that Stanislaus Giberton was a different man from Messan; that Giberton was a different man from Messan; that Giberton executed a mortgage on the 31st day of May, 1854, and Massas was a subscribing witness thereto, and acknowledged it as such before a commission on July 11, 1854. Young was shown to have been doing business at No.3 Broad street, in this city, formerly, under the name of Ensantel Prictuer, and his printed card was produced. In fact, he had used various names, and the one now assumed is not his real name. It was also one now assumed is not his real name. It was also shown that, instead of being worth \$1,000, over all his debts, be is a backrupt.

Judge Pierreport made an order, dismissing the summers and complaint and all plaintiffs subsequent precedings, with costs of motion and action to be ad-

Treedors G. Mesean for Young, William Cosgrove for Pickes; C. F. Wetmore for Dunham & Crittendon. GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges BONWORTH, HOUSEAN and PERREPOST.—DRUSSIONS.

Thos. B. Stillman sat. The Pacific Mail Steamship Compay - New trial granted unions parties consent to modify

Compa y - New trial granted unless parties consent to modify not ment as to \$4.50. . tec. St. John agt. The Mayor, &c., New York-Judgment affirmed with costs. Wm. H. Adams agt. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment

ESUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-AUG. 2.-Before
Judy: PleaseFoot.
NOTICE.—All orders to show cause and motions acticed for August 10 and 11 are adjourned over till
Thursday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-AUG. 7 -Befr & Ar The usual practice is not to try Jury cases in this Cours on Saturday, but the Recorder made to day the busiest day, not only of this session, but of many exists, sitting late into the evening, in order to close off the large amount of cases to be tried.

George fightmore and William Sinclair, convicted of burglary, were sentenced to five years in the State.

burglary, were sentenced to five years in the State Daniel Carnady, convicted of petit larcesy, was

Prison.

Daniel Carnady, convicted of petit larcesy, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Fay, alias Leonard de Vesey, Job (two negroes), and Thomas McGuire, alias Exty, a white boy, were tried for a burglary, cor April on the premises No. 78 Tenth street.

Ole and desperate offenders, and when on this occasion are sted by the officers, the negroes fired servers at them, fortunately doing no injury. To very properly gave them a heavy senter Key, alias De Vesey, for fifteen years to the State Prison. Francis for twelve years, and Early, on account of his youth, for ten years to the Penitentiary. The last distinction was made to give Early one awardhance to resorm, a sentence to the Penitentiary, however severe, not depriving the culprit of his rights of the tranship. When the verdict was rendered, a colored woman abouted out. Oh, Jesus She was brough before the Recorder, and stated that the care not not the penitentiary is not the feelings. His Hotor rom need that, he would send the next person so outraging the dignity of the Court to ear mooth's imprisonment.

Frank Doyle pleaded guifty to burg!

degree. Penitentiary six months.

It is also before the penited of manslands of the feelings of the Charles of the blow of the court of the effects of the blow or from delir was frances was uncertain. Most probably the latter, exceeded by the blow. It was very doubtful, as the ends of justice were answered by a sentence of six mooths to the Penitentiary.

Freedra Penitentiary.

Freedra Derekop pleaded guilty to an attempt at the fourth of the penitentiary.

Freedra Derekop pleaded guilty to an attempt at mooths to the Penitentiary.

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Freedra Derekop pleaded guilty to an attempt at mooths to the Penitentiary.

Freedra Derekop pleaded guilty to an attempt at

ends of justice were an every mosths to the Positioniary.

Frederic Duerkop pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape. He was senioned to one year in the Position that y and fined \$500.

August 9.

At the opening of Court, John Romer, formerly that he a drug store in Greenwich store.

there months. Bullets, a young girl, was convicted of petit larawy, as i sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

W.m. McMonans, for attempting to assent Pollemans Clark with a sin what was sent in the Pendeuthary for target mostle.

Jose Radrigues and Roman Sanches, both fealure, were convicted of thereings of the signs of the Na. 18 Kesse street, from which they stood find the signs of the Na. 18 Kesse street, from which they stood from cigars. Sendenced to the State Prison for

Course for beating it a wife, was anytened to the Peter state months. Motani Comma for bratise his wife, was arrithmed to the Personal of the Comman of the